S study of some 350 publicly printed or broadcast itmes having to do with alleged US eperations in connection with the Hungarian uprising that began October 22, 1956 reveals, as mong other things, that:

a. The Central Intelligence A ency was mentioned invamentary by in seemed to seemed to seemed to seemed to imply implied that the Agency was caught by surprise hyxthereprising (Houston Chronicle, Tarentum (Penn , Washington Daily News, Allen

, New York Post, Chicago Sun Times, Brier

)

but that
); while the others suggested that CIA was aware of the situation,/prediction

ef an actual date was not to be expected of an intelligence agency (Lambert

b. The Gentral Intelligence A ency was mentioned frequently in

the A ency

zammunist prepaganda from Moscow and other communist sources, where it was said to be

instrumental in an American plot directed against the people of Hungary. The New

York Daily Worker, in particular, dealt at some length with an alleged "Project X"

where CIA appeared in to be administering a multi-million dollar Congressional

approrpriation for "counterrevolutionary" purposes in Hungary.

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Contraction Contraction

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- e. Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America, the Committee flor Free Europe, and the Crusade for Freedom tended to be lumped together as unofficial and offical non-communist instruments of US propaganda in the forty-nine clippings of/US erigin where they were mentioned by name. These clippings expressed a great variety of points of view which might be classified max stating that these organizations:
- (1) Played a non-uncommendable part in giving encouragement to the Hungarians (New York Daily News, New York Herald Tribune, New York Times, and Kinex Life Magazine) These were all published during the first twelve days after the uprising began.
- (2) May soon be investigated in connection with their alleged Hungarian activities (New York World Telegram and Sun; Chicago Daily Tribune, Mars Washington

 Post and Tiles Herald)
 - (3) In effect, incited the Hungarians to revolt (Washington Post and Times Herald, New York Times, Chicago Tribune, New York Daily News, St. Louis Post-Dispatch)
 - (4) Did not incite the Hungarians to revelt (New York Times, Washington Post and Tiles Herald, New York Daily News, Time Magazine)

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- (5) Most certainly did not incite the Hungarians to revolt, for it is insulting to the Hungarians to suggest that they had anywhalexi er needed any eutside a,d (Washington Daily News; Time Magazine, Washington Post and Times Herald; Reporter magazine)
- (6) Not only incited revolt but led the Hungarinas to believe they would r ceive US military aid once the revolt had started (Baltimore Sun; Washington Daioy News; massey; pearson; Washin to Post
 - (7) RFE comment unoppicable contact of 105
 - (8) Committe faked RFE broadcasts from Egumany?

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designed to discredit the US and its allies as interfering in the internal affairs

demonstrate that it was fascist counterof stherzeconstries a foreign country (Hungary); intrappeared account acc

Hungarian insurgents (whomzinmomentxformignorszmightzhowexhediewedzwerexdissatisfiadz

The general idea set forth was that the embattled Hungarian workers and peasants, willing to fight to the death to defend their hard-won socialist republic, found themseves powerless beforexthex planned in Washington, financed by the US congress, and masksughtexes in the face of ansarsfullyxplanned attack/led by former efficers in

who were fascists armies/ aided by agents armed and trained by (and sometimes in) the United States. In support of such accusations, mention was made of propaganda balloons and other alleged activities of RFE; secret headquarters said to be maintained by the US in connection with the revolt; statements of US correspondents and US officials said to show evidence of US complicity; congressional appropriations said to total \$110,000,000 for use against "peoples' democracies" and what congressmen were said to have said about them; witnesses who were supposed to have seen agents and equipment being sent into Hungary from Austria by subserfuge such & Red Cross vehicles; and the press alleged behavior before the revolt of Hungarian expatriots and other alleged leaders "counterryolutionary"

leaders. Approved For Release 1999/09/24 : CIA-RDP83-00764R000500090007-2

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- Albania, and
 e. East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria,/Hungary (except during brief periods
 when the insurgents controlled radio Budapest) all echoed the Moscow line, Prague
 having broadcast it slightly in advance of Moscow.
- f. Statements by the Jugoslavs and Poles reflected their somewhat peculiar position with respect to the Hungarian affair.
- g. Communist China, taking note of the ungarina rebellion well after it had begun, staunchly supported the USSR and the Kadar government, but spoke is frequently of "mistakes" made by the previous communist regime in Hungary. Chinese Communist broadcasts did not directly mention RFE or the various overt acts with respect to Hungary said by the USSR to have been committed by the US.
- h. With exception of a Communist radio in Italy, non-communist countries whose broadcasts were studied in connection with this report neither made use of Moscow propaganda nor mentioned REEX any alleged US complicity in the HSngarian affair through EFE or by any other method. The countries in question were: Greece, Turkey, Pakistan, India, Scandanavia, West Germany, France, Benelux, Switzerland, Italy, Thereiex Spain, Portugal